

The Mayor and City of Cleveland received \$1.05 million for this project.

Distribution of funding: Right of way and utilities, 100%

Requesting Member: Representative ZACH WAMP

Account: Transportation Planning, Research and Development

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Address: 2360 Cherahala Boulevard, Knoxville, TN 37932

Description of Request: The National Transportation Research Center at Oak Ridge National Laboratory requested funding to examine how cutting edge technologies can be used to define real world driving conditions for advanced power train systems research. Building on past investments by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the University of Tennessee, this study will support existing research to increase automobile efficiency and safety and introduce new capabilities for advanced transportation for universities, the government and industry. Using these cutting edge technologies to test various combinations of engine components before building a prototype vehicle will save time and money in developing our nation's next generation of trucks, buses, military vehicles and passenger cars. Oak Ridge National Laboratory's National Transportation Research Center received \$250,000 for this research.

Distribution of funding: Data Analysis, 50%; Model Development and Use, 40%; Program Management & Reporting, 10%

Requesting Member: Representative ZACH WAMP

Account: Economic Development Initiative

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Claiborne County Industrial Development Board

Address: 1732 Main Street, Suite 1, Tazewell, TN 37879

Description of Request: The Claiborne County Center for Higher Education provides educational growth opportunities not available in Claiborne, Hancock, Grainger, and Union counties. Rural counties need access to advanced education. Career skills are necessary for the jobs of the future. The Claiborne County Industrial Development Board purchased an unused facility to provide job training for residents in this underserved area. The Claiborne County Industrial Development Board received \$189,000 for renovations to the building.

Distribution of funding: Fire Alarm, 30.2%; ADA Compliance, 31.8%; Window Replacement, 33.8%; Architectural Design, 4.2%

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF THE "SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER PRIVACY AND IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION ACT OF 2009"

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 2009

Mr. TANNER. Madam Speaker, today I rise along with my colleague, the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Social Security SAM JOHNSON, to introduce the "Social Security Number Privacy and Identity Theft Prevention Act of 2009." This legislation is intended to enhance the privacy of Social Security numbers (SSNs) and combat identity theft. The bill

we introduce today is identical to legislation reported unanimously by the Committee on Ways and Means in the 110th Congress. The legislation benefits from a long history of bipartisan support, and earlier versions also were sponsored in prior congresses by the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Subcommittee since the 106th Congress.

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) tells us that identity theft is the fastest growing type of fraud in the United States with an estimated cost to consumers of about \$50 billion annually. The FTC's most recent survey on identity theft found that 8.3 percent of the nation's adult population have been victims of this fraud. According to the private consulting firm Javelin Research and Strategy, nearly 10 million Americans were victims of this fraud in 2008, which is an increase of 22 percent over the number of victims in 2007.

Identity theft is facilitated by the easy availability of SSNs in many public and private sector records. SSNs are valuable to criminals because they are relied upon by business to authenticate identity. They are the skeleton key that unlocks many other sources of private, personal information.

The legislation we introduce today would restrict the sale, purchase, and public display of SSNs in the public and private sector, while providing for appropriate exceptions for certain legitimate business purposes, as well as for law enforcement and statistical research. While there are many legitimate business and government uses for SSNs, the unrestricted flow of private personal information that includes SSNs often makes it too easy for identity thieves and other criminals to obtain SSNs for their own purposes. The bill received strong support from privacy and consumer groups, as well as from the AARP, when it was adopted by the Committee last Congress.

The bill strikes a balance between legitimate uses and the need for better protections for privacy of the SSN, in order to fight the scourge of identity theft. We invite our colleagues to examine and cosponsor the legislation and will also welcome your questions and comments as the bill moves forward in the legislative process.

A brief summary of the legislation follows:

SUMMARY OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER PRIVACY AND IDENTITY THEFT PREVENTION ACT OF 2009

This legislation is identical to a bill reported by unanimous vote of the Committee on Ways and Means in the 110th Congress (HR. 3046).

PROVISIONS RELATED TO SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS (SSNS) IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Federal, State, and local governments would be prohibited from:

Selling SSNs (limited exceptions would be allowed, such as to facilitate law enforcement and national security, to ensure the accuracy of credit and insurance underwriting information and certain other Fair Credit Reporting Act purposes, for tax purposes, for research purposes, and to the extent authorized by the Social Security Act). Further exceptions may be made for other purposes by regulation.

Displaying SSNs to the general public, including on the Internet.

Displaying SSNs on checks issued for payment and accompanying documents.

Displaying SSNs on identification cards and tags issued to employees or their families, e.g., Defense Department IDs; to pa-

tients and students at public institutions; and on Medicare insurance cards.

Employing prisoners in jobs that provide them with access to SSNs.

Requiring the transmission of SSNs over the Internet without encryption or other security measures.

The private sector would be prohibited from:

Selling or purchasing SSNs (limited exceptions would be made for law enforcement (including child support enforcement); national security; public health; health or safety emergency situations; tax purposes; to ensure the accuracy of credit and insurance underwriting information and certain other Fair Credit Reporting Act purposes; if incidental to the sale, lease or merger of a business; to administer employee or government benefits; for some research; or with the individual's affirmative, written consent). Further exceptions may be made for other purposes by regulation.

Displaying SSNs to the general public, including on the Internet.

Displaying SSNs on checks.

Requiring the transmission of SSNs over the Internet without encryption or other security measures.

Making unnecessary disclosures of another individual's SSN to government agencies.

Displaying the SSN on cards or tags issued to employees, their family members, or other individuals.

Displaying the SSN on cards or tags issued to access goods, services, or benefits.

Public and private sectors would be required to safeguard SSNs they have in their possession from unauthorized access by employees or others.

Sale, purchase, or display of SSNs in the public or private sector would be permitted by regulation in other circumstances, when appropriate. In making this determination, regulators would consider whether the authorization would serve a compelling public interest and would consider the costs and burdens to the public, government, and businesses. If sale, purchase, or display were to be authorized, the regulation would provide for restrictions to prevent identity theft, fraud, deception, crime, and risk of bodily, emotional, or financial harm.

For a limited time, the public sector would be allowed to sell or display to the general public, and the private sector would be allowed to sell, purchase or display to the general public, the last four digits of SSNs. This temporary exception to the bill's general prohibition on such sale, purchase and public display would end two years after the effective date of the final regulations.

A person would be prohibited from obtaining another person's SSN to locate or identify the individual with the intent to harass, harm, physically injure or use the individual's identity for an illegal purpose.

Wherever a truncated SSN is used, it must be limited to the last 4 digits of the number. (This truncation standard does not change the permissible uses of the SSN.)

State law governing use of SSNs would not be preempted where state law is stronger.

The National Research Council would be commissioned to conduct a study to evaluate the feasibility of banning the use of the SSN as an authenticator of identity.

ENFORCEMENT

New criminal penalties (up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine up to \$250,000) and civil penalties (up to \$5,000 per incident) would be created for violations of the law relating to the display, sale, purchase, or misuse of the SSN, offering to acquire an additional SSN for a fee, and for selling or transferring one's own SSN.

Prison sentences would be enhanced for SSN misuse associated with repeat offenders

(up to 10 years), drug trafficking or crimes of violence (up to 20 years), or terrorism (up to 25 years).

New criminal penalties (as much as 20 years in prison and fine up to \$250,000) and civil penalties (up to \$5,000 per incident) would be created for Social Security Administration employees who fraudulently sell or transfer SSNs or Social Security cards.

The bill permits enforcement by the Social Security Administration (which would have civil monetary penalty authority); the Department of Justice (which enforces criminal violations of federal law); and state attorneys general (who would be granted civil enforcement authority over private-sector users and state and local government). In addition, individual victims affected by violations of this bill by federal agencies would be provided with limited legal recourse to stop an agency's violation and recover any actual damages they may have suffered.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 2009

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the Republican Leadership standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 3293, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.

I received one project in H.R. 3293.

\$600,000 for the Enrichment Center located at 11375 Cortez Boulevard, Brooksville, FL 34613. This funding will go to build a Community Center/Special Needs Disaster Shelter in Hernando County. The Enrichment Center offers a comprehensive program, which includes health education, recreation, and promotion of ongoing personal growth. The Center serves as the focal point for health information and community services in Hernando County. The cost of this project is being shared by the State of Florida, the Hernando Board of County Commissioners, and the City of Brooksville.

CONGRATULATING NBA CHAMPION LOS ANGELES LAKERS

SPEECH OF

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 21, 2009

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Los Angeles Lakers, on winning the 2009 National Basketball Association Championship. This is their 15th NBA World Championship title.

I congratulate team owner Dr. Jerry Buss, Coach Phil Jackson, his staff, and the entire Laker organization for their accomplishment in winning basketball's coveted championship trophy. I also congratulate the team's captain, Kobe Bryant, on being named the first recipient of the newly-named Bill Russell NBA Finals Most Valuable Player Award.

A few days after their championship victory, the Lakers and 250,000 of their fans, celebrated with a victory parade through the

streets of Downtown Los Angeles. The parade led to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum where 100,000 additional fans gathered to commemorate the team's accomplishment. People came from all over Southern California to join in the celebration.

Madam Speaker, the Lakers have such a loyal following not only because they are champions on the court, but because they are champions in the community as well. The team's outreach program, the LA Lakers Youth Foundation, works with community groups to better the lives of children in our community. The Foundation focuses on using sports to promote education, teamwork and self-esteem among Los Angeles area youth by providing financial assistance to children and local youth programs.

As part of their foundation work, the Lakers have created 12 Reading and Learning Centers at youth clubs throughout Los Angeles and Hawaii and they have sponsored several community basketball court renovations each season. The Lakers also participate in the Toyota Project Rebound, a season-long community outreach initiative established by the NBA and Toyota. The program includes 15 hands-on community service projects that are hosted by NBA and WNBA teams. The projects include court refurbishments, the creation of Learn & Play Centers, and other Legacy Projects providing youth safe places to live, learn or play.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating each member of the 2009 NBA Champion Los Angeles Lakers for their many victories on the court and in the community. They are champions to their sports fans, to beneficiaries of their Foundation, and to the entire Los Angeles community. We thank them for returning the NBA championship trophy where it belongs—the Los Angeles Staples Arena in my congressional district.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI—

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 23, 2009

Mr. BLUNT. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the House Republican standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 3293, the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 2010.

Bill Number: H.R. 3293

Requesting Member: Congressman ROY BLUNT

Priority Name: Ozark Tri-County Healthcare Consortium

Amount: \$500,000

Account: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)—Health Facilities and Services

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Ozark Tri-County Health Care Consortium

Address of Requesting Entity: 4301 Doniphan Drive, Neosho, MO 64850

Description of Request: Funds will be used to complete the construction and expansion of a new facility for a current Federally Qualified Health Center site located in Cassville, MO and to add additional equipment to supple-

ment the expansion. The use of taxpayer funds is justified as the funding will be used to provide health services to people who lack appropriate health care due, chiefly, to economic reasons. The operation of this Federally Qualified Health Clinic will continue to improve the health of the medically underserved in southwest Missouri

Priority Name: Jordan Valley Community Health Center

Amount: \$250,000

Account: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)—Health Facilities and Services

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Advocates for a Healthy Community, Inc

Address of Requesting Entity: 618 N. Benton Ave, Springfield, MO 65806

Description of Request: Funds will be used to complete the lower level of the current building project, located at 440 E. Tampa Street. The lower level will be renovated to increase access to healthcare. This will allow for significant expansion in children's and women's health services, providing greater access to the community to a medical home. The use of taxpayer funds is justified as the funding will be used to provide health services to people who lack appropriate health care due, chiefly, to economic reasons. The operation of this Federally Qualified Health Clinic will continue to improve the health of the medically underserved in southwest Missouri

Priority Name: Joplin School District: e-MINTS

Amount: \$100,000

Account: Elementary & Secondary Education

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Joplin R-VIII School District

Address of Requesting Entity: PO Box 128, Joplin, MO 64802

Description of Request: Funding would be used to provide elementary school students the opportunity to be in either an eMINTS classroom or an eJOPLIN classroom. These classrooms will include one computer for every four students, an LCD projector, a laptop computer for the teacher, a Smart Board, educational software and a networked printer. The use of taxpayer funds is justified because funding will be used to transform classrooms for all learners through high quality teaching powered by technology.

Priority Name: Missouri State University Innovation Academy

Amount: \$150,000

Account: Elementary & Secondary Education

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Missouri State University

Address of Requesting Entity: 901 S. National, Springfield, MO 65804

Description of Request: This funding will be used for the Missouri Innovation Academy, an on-campus summer program for at-risk high school sophomores and juniors from low-income backgrounds.

The academy focuses on recruiting urban and rural students that have had limited exposure to science and math. Particular attention is placed on recruiting students from lower income families. Students live on the Missouri State University campus during the duration of the Academy. The use of taxpayer funds is justified because innovation in math and science will be the key to economic growth in the future. This program will enable students